

SACRAMENTO DAILY RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXX.--NO. 56.

SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 12,297.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Consul Willard Reports on the Resources of Sonora.

MILLIONS OF PENSION MONEY.

Brazil Shows Her Gratitude to the United States—Community Seclusion for Catholic Sisters.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

SONORA'S RESOURCES.

Consul Willard Gives Some Interesting Facts and Figures.

[Special to the Record-Union.]

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—Consul Willard sends an interesting report to the State Department on the "Commerce of Guaymas" (Sonora):

"The population of Sonora, according to the last census, "bothers," is placed at 150,000 souls, of whom 100,000 are Indians, the tribes of the Yaqui, Mayo, Ondatas and Pimas, most of whom live in villages and cultivate the soil. The foreign residents are estimated at a little over 2,000, of whom fully half are American citizens, engaged almost exclusively in mining pursuits. The number of Chinese has increased during the year, and the Chinese in the State will exceed 1 percent, variously employed, but principally in manufacturing shoes and coarse clothing. At this point there are two shoe factories, that employ over 1,000 Chinamen; none as yet have been brought here as field laborers or as workmen in mines."

"The import of clothing Chinese to work in the mines is being tried in the adjoining State of Sinaloa, and, I am informed, with partial success, as they can be used outside workings, but not underground. I am satisfied by the list of arrivals of Chinamen at the Captain of the Port's office that none have arrived with the object of immigrating, but rather to enter the United States."

The surplus arrivals over departures are accounted for by the additional workers employed at the shoe factories.

"Chinese emigration is looked upon by the people generally with disfavor, and would be manifested in a positive manner if a law were passed requiring all to come to work as laborers, with the natives of the country. There is a scarcity of laborers throughout the country—on the ranchos, and farms, and at the mines—but whether this want can be remedied by the importation of Chinamen, is something that the future will determine."

"There are some Chinamen who inhabit the valley of that name situated from this port, is terminated, and efforts will be made the coming year to colonize the lands of that valley. On the frontier of the district and Arizona (United States), there exists a good understanding with the authorities on both sides of the border, and the negotiations of an international character continue."

"The orange crop this year is in excess of last year's crop, and the number of boxes exported approximates 20,000, each box containing from 100 to 250 oranges. They are sent by rail to the United States, principally to Chicago and Denver. The fruit is now in full bloom, and the crop commences to ripen in November, and is harvested on the tree by fruit dealers in the United States through their agents sent here, who pick, pack and ship them. The price this year for oranges thus sold varied from \$6 to \$8 (Mexican silver) per thousand."

"Grapes are grown, but no wine or raisins are made for export. The same can be said of olives, lemons and figs that are grown, for home consumption only, although the soil and climate are favorable for their cultivation."

"During the past year several new mineral discoveries have been made to work gold and silver veins in the State, recognized in England and the United States, and investments amounting to over \$1,500,000, have been made. The amount of silver and gold ores exported during the past year is estimated to be over 5,000 tons, the greater part of which was shipped by rail to New York and refined in the United States. During the year no concessions have been granted by the State Government for the establishment of smelting works in Sonora, with certain privileges and exemption of State taxes for a term of years. This was at the time when the lead obtained in silver and gold ores were being distributed in the United States; but, as this question is considered in a measure settled (lead in the ores of silver and gold not being durable, when the value of the lead in said ore is less than the value of the gold and silver contained in them), the interest in the erection of these smelting and refining works has subsided, and they have not been constructed."

"There are no smelting and refining establishments in Sonora, where ores are purchased, or where small mine-owners can have their ores worked. This circumstance obliges them to either work the ores themselves or turn them out of the country for that purpose."

"No copper mines are worked in Sonora owing to the low price of that metal, and the owners of mines of that class have suspended all work on them. Veins of iron, antimony, and lead, which exist, remain undeveloped."

"During the year cinnabar was discovered about 150 miles from Guaymas, in the direction of Ures, and ore has been found yielding 30 and 50 per cent. These deposits are being prospected, and, I am informed, have been bonded to an English company. The owners have, by a crude plan, extracted twenty flasks of quicksilver from the ore. These deposits of cinnabar are the first that have been discovered or worked in this Consular district."

"The only line of steamers between this port and the United States (or for any foreign country) is the East Coast Steamship Company's line to New York, which makes monthly voyages from San Francisco to Guaymas, touching at the intermediate ports of Ensenada, Magdalena Bay, San Jose del Cabo, and La Paz (or the peninsula of Lower California). Mazatlan (State of Sinaloa), and Guaymas (State of Sonora) are the ports of entry. The steamer has her subsidy from the Mexican Government, but carries the mail free and the officials of the Government at half-rates of passage. The sailing vessels are few, and bring, as a rule, cargoes of lumber from Oregon and California, and their return cargoes are phosphates and gypsum from the island of the Gulf of California."

"The Mexican Government has issued an edict for their vessels to engage in foreign trade, with the United States. The imports of the United States exceed those of all other countries, and now take the place of those occupied by Europe fifteen years ago. The commercial facilities of direct railway connection has, some extent, brought about this change. To quote from my last year's report, while the Mexican Government, in our commercial intercourse with Mexico is a modification of the many formalities that hamper the importation of foreign goods under the Mexican Custom-house regulations now in force. We have no treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, and it is proposed to celebrate the centennial of a free and more general trade intercourse than now exists. The results, no doubt, would be mutually beneficial to the commercial interests of both countries."

Cushing's Boilers.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—The Council to-day passed the bill locating the Capital at Kingfisher, but its advocates are fearful of its fate at the Governor's hands.

neering Bureau of the Navy Department is about to undertake an exhaustive set of experiments upon the boilers of the torpedo boat Cushing. This speedy boat is fitted with Thornycroft boilers of English design, and it is intended to find their value as compared with the American tubular and sectional boilers in points of economy, efficiency and durability.

NICKEL GOES UP.

The Recent Government Tests Caused a Rise in Prices.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—Additional results of the recent tests on armor plate at Annapolis are still coming to light. The demonstration of the superiority of nickel steel alloy, and the immediate appropriation by Congress of a million dollars for the purchase of a quantity of nickel with which to alloy naval steel, has had the effect of stimulating the nickel market to an unusual degree.

The Navy Department had hardly begun to inquire into the amount of nickel on the market before it was found that the results of the tests had been seized upon abroad with remarkable celerity and that there was to be a keen competition in the market, already noted for a vigorous and steady demand. In addition, the "speculators" (as they were disconcerting the officials, who expected to get an adequate supply of the metal at fair prices. All of the nickel used here has been produced abroad, Canada being the nearest source of supply.

From information coming in an uncertain way, the Department concluded that there was a probability that the metal exists in this country in considerable quantities. It is asserted that mines of great value exist in Virginia, although for obvious reasons the persons making the assertion refuse to definitely give their locality. One company is organizing to develop these, and others are hopeful that an considerable enhancement of the market price of nickel will be met and counteracted by the increased supply from domestic sources.

ALREADY PROVIDED FOR.

Community Seclusion for Sisters on Invasion.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., Bishop Shanley of Duluth to-day had an interview with Secretary Noble and Acting Indian Commissioner Bell, upon the subject of Indian schools.

They requested that the Sisters who had been sent to the Indian schools be allowed to remain with the Indians, and not attend school.

Secretary Noble informed them that the Superintendent of Indian Schools had already been instructed to permit the Sisters to live apart from the other teachers.

American Architect Institute.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—The American Institute of Architects concluded its work to day, and will meet again in October to consider the adoption of a "step-pingine" to enter the United States. The surplus arrivals over departures are accounted for by the additional workers employed at the shoe factories.

"Chinese emigration is looked upon by the people generally with disfavor, and would be manifested in a positive manner if a law were passed requiring all to come to work as laborers, with the natives of the country. There is a scarcity of laborers throughout the country—on the ranchos, and farms, and at the mines—but whether this want can be remedied by the importation of Chinamen, is something that the future will determine."

"There are some Chinamen who inhabit the valley of that name situated from this port, is terminated, and efforts will be made the coming year to colonize the lands of that valley. On the frontier of the district and Arizona (United States), there exists a good understanding with the authorities on both sides of the border, and the negotiations of an international character continue."

"The orange crop this year is in excess of last year's crop, and the number of boxes exported approximates 20,000, each box containing from 100 to 250 oranges. They are sent by rail to the United States, principally to Chicago and Denver. The fruit is now in full bloom, and the crop commences to ripen in November, and is harvested on the tree by fruit dealers in the United States through their agents sent here, who pick, pack and ship them. The price this year for oranges thus sold varied from \$6 to \$8 (Mexican silver) per thousand."

"Grapes are grown, but no wine or raisins are made for export. The same can be said of olives, lemons and figs that are grown, for home consumption only, although the soil and climate are favorable for their cultivation."

"During the past year several new mineral discoveries have been made to work gold and silver veins in the State, recognized in England and the United States, and investments amounting to over \$1,500,000, have been made. The amount of silver and gold ores exported during the past year is estimated to be over 5,000 tons, the greater part of which was shipped by rail to New York and refined in the United States. During the year no concessions have been granted by the State Government for the establishment of smelting works in Sonora, with certain privileges and exemption of State taxes for a term of years. This was at the time when the lead obtained in silver and gold ores were being distributed in the United States; but, as this question is considered in a measure settled (lead in the ores of silver and gold not being durable, when the value of the lead in said ore is less than the value of the gold and silver contained in them), the interest in the erection of these smelting and refining works has subsided, and they have not been constructed."

"There are no smelting and refining establishments in Sonora, where ores are purchased, or where small mine-owners can have their ores worked. This circumstance obliges them to either work the ores themselves or turn them out of the country for that purpose."

"No copper mines are worked in Sonora owing to the low price of that metal, and the owners of mines of that class have suspended all work on them. Veins of iron, antimony, and lead, which exist, remain undeveloped."

"During the year cinnabar was discovered about 150 miles from Guaymas, in the direction of Ures, and ore has been found yielding 30 and 50 per cent. These deposits are being prospected, and, I am informed, have been bonded to an English company. The owners have, by a crude plan, extracted twenty flasks of quicksilver from the ore. These deposits of cinnabar are the first that have been discovered or worked in this Consular district."

"The only line of steamers between this port and the United States (or for any foreign country) is the East Coast Steamship Company's line to New York, which makes monthly voyages from San Francisco to Guaymas, touching at the intermediate ports of Ensenada, Magdalena Bay, San Jose del Cabo, and La Paz (or the peninsula of Lower California). Mazatlan (State of Sinaloa), and Guaymas (State of Sonora) are the ports of entry. The steamer has her subsidy from the Mexican Government, but carries the mail free and the officials of the Government at half-rates of passage. The sailing vessels are few, and bring, as a rule, cargoes of lumber from Oregon and California, and their return cargoes are phosphates and gypsum from the island of the Gulf of California."

"The Mexican Government has issued an edict for their vessels to engage in foreign trade, with the United States. The imports of the United States exceed those of all other countries, and now take the place of those occupied by Europe fifteen years ago. The commercial facilities of direct railway connection has, some extent, brought about this change. To quote from my last year's report, while the Mexican Government, in our commercial intercourse with Mexico is a modification of the many formalities that hamper the importation of foreign goods under the Mexican Custom-house regulations now in force. We have no treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, and it is proposed to celebrate the centennial of a free and more general trade intercourse than now exists. The results, no doubt, would be mutually beneficial to the commercial interests of both countries."

Cushing's Boilers.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—The Council to-day passed the bill locating the Capital at Kingfisher, but its advocates are fearful of its fate at the Governor's hands.

EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

Terrific Storms Raging on the Atlantic Seaboard.

GREAT DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

Belle Hamlin and Justin Trot a Mile Together in 2:13 1/2, Breaking the Record Again.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

BOISTEROUS ELEMENTS.

Fierce Northwesterly Gales Along the Atlantic Seaboard.

New York October 24th.—New York was belted last night, and to-day with the most of the mightiest storms which it has endured in many a day. A fierce northwesterly gale drove a heavy rain across almost horizontal seas, rendering umbrellas of little use, and the wind, throughout the night rattled the signs and shutters up, broached the cabin doors, and blew the anchor out of the ground.

This morning stories of damage along the coast began to come in, but it is feared the worst will not be known until to-morrow. Along the New Jersey coast the wires are reported down and several vessels are driven from their course. Very high tides resulted from the storm. Several small boats were capsized off Long Branch, and the occupants were rescued.

The marine wires that are strung between this city and Sandy Hook parted about midnight, and to-day the members of the Maritime Exchange had to depend upon the single wire from the Quarantine Station to New York.

The storm did considerable damage in Brooklyn. A four-story brick building in course of erection, on Halway street, was blown down, and John Lindsay, a passer-by, was buried in the ruins. His injuries are thought to be fatal.

SIGNAL SERVICE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—The storm, central yesterday morning over North Carolina, is now south of Long Island, moving slowly along the coast. This depression has moved with that of yesterday morning.

The Woburn House was lifted from its foundation and settled deep in the sand.

Many other dwellings have been partially wrecked.

Railroad Accident.

DURGEE (Iowa), October 24th.—At the side of the bridge Thomas J. Wins and Miss Gertrude Pitman of Brewton, Ala., were married in the presence of 10,000 people. The young couple then stepped into the car of a balloon and with aeronaut Baldwin sailed off on their bridal tour. The balloon was last seen this afternoon heading to the mountainous region of Sioux City. The young couple got a purse of \$250 and a large number of presents.

The balloon and bridal couple finally landed on top of a mountain seven miles from Birmingham.

Honeymoon in the Clouds.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., October 24th.—At the side of the bridge Thomas J. Wins and Miss Gertrude Pitman of Brewton, Ala., were married in the presence of 10,000 people.

It is asserted that mines of great value exist in Virginia, although for obvious reasons the persons making the assertion refuse to definitely give their locality.

One company is organizing to develop these, and others are hopeful that an considerable enhancement of the market price of nickel will be met and counteracted by the increased supply from domestic sources.

ALREADY PROVIDED FOR.

Community Seclusion for Sisters on Invasion.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—Archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., Bishop Shanley of Duluth to-day had an interview with Secretary Noble and Acting Indian Commissioner Bell, upon the subject of Indian schools.

They requested that the Sisters who had been sent to the Indian schools be allowed to remain with the Indians, and not attend school.

Secretary Noble informed them that the Superintendent of Indian Schools had already been instructed to permit the Sisters to live apart from the other teachers.

American Architect Institute.

WASHINGTON, October 24th.—The American Institute of Architects concluded its work to day, and will meet again in October to consider the adoption of a "step-pingine" to enter the United States.

The delegates to the Institute are to meet again in October to consider the adoption of a "step-pingine" to enter the United States.

The orange crop this year is in excess of last year's crop, and the number of boxes exported approximates 20,000, each box containing from 100 to 250 oranges. They are sent by rail to the United States, principally to Chicago and Denver. The fruit is now in full bloom, and the crop commences to ripen in November, and is harvested on the tree by fruit dealers in the United States through their agents sent here, who pick, pack and ship them. The price this year for oranges thus sold varied from \$6 to \$8 (Mexican silver) per thousand."

"Grapes are grown, but no wine or raisins are made for export. The same can be said of olives, lemons and figs that are grown, for home consumption only, although the soil and climate are favorable for their cultivation."

"During the past year several new mineral discoveries have been made to work gold and silver veins in the State, recognized in England and the United States, and investments amounting to over \$1,500,000, have been made. The amount of silver and gold ores exported during the past year is estimated to be over 5,000 tons, the greater part of which was shipped by rail to New York and refined in the United States. During the year no concessions have been granted by the State Government for the establishment of smelting works in Sonora, with certain privileges and exemption of State taxes for a term of years. This was at the time when the lead obtained in silver and gold ores were being distributed in the United States; but, as this question is considered in a measure settled (lead in the ores of silver and gold not being durable, when the value of the lead in said ore is less than the value of the gold and silver contained in them), the interest in the erection of these smelting and refining works has subsided, and they have not been constructed."

"There are no smelting and refining establishments in Sonora, where ores are purchased, or where small mine-owners can have their ores worked. This circumstance obliges them to either work the ores themselves or turn them out of the country for that purpose."

"No copper mines are worked in Sonora owing to the low price of that metal, and the owners of mines of that class have suspended all work on them. Veins of iron, antimony, and lead, which exist, remain undeveloped."

"During the year cinnabar was discovered about 150 miles from Guaymas, in the direction of Ures, and ore has been found yielding 30 and 50 per cent. These deposits are being prospected, and, I am informed, have been bonded to an English company. The owners have, by a crude plan, extracted twenty flasks of quicksilver from the ore. These deposits of cinnabar are the first that have been discovered or worked in this Consular district."

"The only line of steamers between this port and the United States (or for any foreign country) is the East Coast Steam

FROM TITICACA TO THE SEA.

CROSSING THE ANDES BY THE HIGHEST RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

Delights of Traveling Above the Clouds—The Great Desert of Islay—Etc.

[From RECORD-UNION's Special Correspondent] XXXII.

MOLLEND (Peru), August, 1890.

From Lake Titicaca to the sea is a railroad journey of 325 miles, all in Peru, over the Andes and across a desert. Starting at an elevation of 12,500 feet, the road rises by gradual ascent to the extraordinary altitude of 14,666 feet, the highest that wheels turned by steam have ever attained. This is at a point called Cruce Alto, about midway between Puno and Arequipa, and by the way, some of the recent books on South America confound Cruce Alto with the pass in Bolivia known as Alto del Crucero. The latter is more than 16,000 feet high and many miles farther inland on another range of the Andes not crossed by any railroad, but by the solitary mule trail which we traversed some months ago, going from La Paz to the Yungas valley.

This Puno and Mollendo Railway was built for the Peruvian Government about fourteen years ago by Henry Meiggs, and it cost more than \$45,000,000 for the 325 miles, or the enormous average of \$130,000 per mile! But railroad building in the Andes is by no means what the same thing might be in the United States. This is really a wonderful world, and though it has few tunnels nor railway in the world can show so much excavating or such massive embankments. There is another Peruvian railroad, called the Oroya, also built by Meiggs, leading from Lima up to the mines of Cerro del Pasco and thence projected to the head waters of the Amazon, designed to connect with that great fluvial highway and thus make transit to the Atlantic shorter and cheaper than by the old routes—which at some points, will be even higher than this one.

While John Thorndike, late of Boston, was in charge of the Puno and Mollendo road, its affairs were conducted strictly on the American plan; but since this railroad, in common with all others in Peru, now comes under the celebrated "Grace-Dongonmohore contract," the leaders being the well-known banker and ex-Mayor of New York city and Lord Dongonmohore, of London, backed by plenty of English and United States capital, its business is managed by an odd but politic mixture of methods, notably North American, South American, Peruvian and English. Its present Superintendent, Victor H. MacCord, formerly from San Francisco, is a typical Westerner, combining the most cordial courtesy with great business energy. He has experienced some strange "ups and downs" in his connection with this railroad, which serve as a sample of what may follow for many others who have the boldness to engage in business in many portions of this revolution-riden continent.

Coming here first as a telegraph operator, Mr. MacCord soon worked his way up to the superintendence of the road. Then came on the war between Peru and Chile; and it happened one day, by some accident wholly unforeseen, that an engine on its way to Mollendo was seized and "run in" by the Chileans who seem to have made it a point during that short but sanguinary struggle to steal everything they could lay hands on, even to locomotives under full steam. Though in no way to blame for the occurrence, Mr. MacCord was held directly responsible by the local authorities of Arequipa, that city, which has always been the headquarters of the railway management, being then under military rule. He was at once arrested and without a hearing of any sort imprisoned in a gloomy dungeon of the quadrangle which served as a church, a kitchen, but the bare walls. Neither food nor water was supplied to him, and his repeated demands by counter-demands for a large amount of money, the latter not being forthcoming, he was led out one night without a moment's warning, ostensibly to be shot, and told to prepare for instant death.

Probably it was not intended to kill him, merely to terrify him into enriching the impudent local Jefe Politico. Failing in this, after he had been placed in position and the soldiers had raised their rifles to fire, knowing that nothing could be gained by his death and possibly something might be wrought out of him if he were allowed to live, the half-drunk officers remanded him back to prison. Friends brought him food and so finally raised the sum to \$10,000 for his release, which they paid over to the Jefe, who certainly had no right to it beyond that of temporary military power, and the illegally imprisoned gentleman was set at liberty. A few months ago Mr. MacCord was again made superintendent of this same road to the satisfaction of all concerned; and affairs are now going on as smoothly as can be expected to in Peru.

A few miles from Cruce Alto is Vincocaya, the very loftiest village in all the world, unless it may be some of those in Central Asia, 14,360 feet above the sea. It is higher than the celebrated mines of Cerro del Pasco, higher even than famous Potosi; higher than Quito, Ecuador or Leadville, Colorado; nearly twice as high as the Alpine Hospice of Saint Bernard, and if one were to put Mount Washington on top of the present one, its summit would still be almost 2,000 feet lower down than Vincocaya. The Andean village is purely a creation of the railroad and boasts of all the adjuncts of a relay and repairing station, as well as a so-called American inn, El Hotel Express. Why "American" I do not know, as the landlord and his wife are rosy-cheeked, hardy-looking Germans; and hardy indeed one needs to be to live so near the stars. Professor Orton, of Vassar College, was obliged to pass a night here, and, accustomed as he was to the mountain air from his life in Quito, wrote that he could not sleep at all, but spent the time panting for breath.

Long before we arrived at Vincocaya, coming from either end of the line, nearly everybody is suffering from sirocco, in greater or less degree. Strange to say, frequent passing over the same heights does not exempt one from the distressing complaint, and the strong and healthy seem to be more prostrated by it than the sickly, with the exception of one of our immediate party, a comrade of mine, a Chinaman, who, failing to prolong his span of life, whose sunken chest heaves painfully in the effort of respiration, and whose pale face has taken on a ghastly grayish blue. Foot little, whose heart is easily disturbed from its regular work, lies helpless among the rugs and furs, with purple face and icy extremities. Several passengers are relieved by a copious flow of blood from the nose; and a jolly Englishman from Arequipa, who weighs nearly 300 pounds, and says he was never ill in his life except when passing over this road, has turned the color of a boiled lobster, and, gasping with suffocation, holds his head with both hands, declaring that it is about to burst.

The remedies commonly used made use of are brandy and bromide of potassi, assisted by various smelling salts and the odor of raw onions. The natives believe so implicitly in the latter preventive that not one of them will travel in the higher altitudes without a generous supply which he cuts and sniffs at leisure, though it be strong enough to draw tears from the eyes of a graven image. When mules and horses

are prostrated with sirocco, the usual care is to stuff slices of raw onions up the creatures' nostrils. Many people cannot make this journey at all, especially those of excess, who "full habit," or who have any chronic heart trouble. I have known more than one person to set out bravely for Bolivia who was obliged to give it up before the highest point on the road was reached. If fresh from an ocean voyage, or after long residence near the level of the sea, the safer way would be to tarry awhile midway, say, at Arequipa, which has an altitude a little less than 8,000 feet, in order to accustom one's self by degrees to the oxygenous gas.

The traveler on this railway is constantly reminded of that celebrated painting called "The Heart of the Andes," and realizes that he has found the very spot. It is always bitterly cold on the mountain tops, and when at Vincocaya, we pick our way from the cat to the Hotel Empress for luncheon, in a driving storm of sleet to snow, we console ourselves with the knowledge that a few hours' walk will bring us down into a region of perpetual summer, to the ever-blazing roses and soft warm sunshine of old Arequipa, the "Place of Rest." Far as the eye can reach, the soil of the higher altitudes looks like a great bog covered with patches of snow and short, coarse grass growing in bunches. As the storm increases to a raging blizzard, whitening all the landscape in a few moments, the domesticated llamas and alpacas run to their corrals for protection while guanacos, vicunas, and other wild creatures huddle together to keep warm, or scurry away to sheltered gorges known only to themselves. Undoubtedly those "four sheep of the Andes" belong to the same family, the alpaca being a cross between the llama and the sheep, and the guanaco between the vicuna and the alpaca.

In some parts of Peru, Bolivia and Chile guanacos are as common as goats in Switzerland. The animal's body is somewhat like the greyhound build, being very narrow in the loins but deep in the chest. It is covered with long hair, exceedingly soft and fine, pale yellow, sharing the white underneath, combined with the strength and firmness of the skin. The legs are short, the tail thick and bushy, and the ears large and pointed. In the Andes, the alpaca is the most abundant animal, and is the chief article of commerce. The Andean alpaca is the most valuable, and is sold at a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

In their wild state, the animals roam in flocks, and one of the herd always stands on guard. If danger threatens he gives the alarm by stamping his feet, and swift indeed must the pursuer be who can take them. They abound in great numbers in the less thickly settled portions of Southern Chile, and that part of the Argentine Republic which used to be Patagonia, where they furnish the principal sport of the people. Every hunter who can afford it keeps a pack of dogs trained especially for this chase. The men "stalk" the game with greatest care, and sometimes go near enough for a shot with their rifles, but it often happens that the timid creature declines to let an acquaintance with their natural enemy, man. If a guanaco is found grazing singly on the plain, the chance of getting him is very small; but when the herd is pursued, each animal tries to crowd himself into the center for greater safety, thus considerably retarding their speed by the confusion that ensues. It is amusing to note how well the dogs understand this trick, and while crazy to pursue a flock, they look with indifference upon the solitary guanaco or vicuna.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

In their wild state, the animals roam in flocks, and one of the herd always stands on guard. If danger threatens he gives the alarm by stamping his feet, and swift indeed must the pursuer be who can take them. They abound in great numbers in the less thickly settled portions of Southern Chile, and that part of the Argentine Republic which used to be Patagonia, where they furnish the principal sport of the people. Every hunter who can afford it keeps a pack of dogs trained especially for this chase. The men "stalk" the game with greatest care, and sometimes go near enough for a shot with their rifles, but it often happens that the timid creature declines to let an acquaintance with their natural enemy, man. If a guanaco is found grazing singly on the plain, the chance of getting him is very small; but when the herd is pursued, each animal tries to crowd himself into the center for greater safety, thus considerably retarding their speed by the confusion that ensues. It is amusing to note how well the dogs understand this trick, and while crazy to pursue a flock, they look with indifference upon the solitary guanaco or vicuna.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc.

What is known as a "bezoar stone" is occasionally found in the stomach of one of these animals, and to possess it is considered the greatest kind of good fortune, its magical virtues exempting the lucky individual who carries it in his pocket from most of the ills to which flesh is heir. Alpaca and vicuna wool closely resemble one another, both being very soft and durable, though it is not so good as cashmere. Their skins, like those of the vicuna, command a high price in Europe, where they are in great demand for carriage robes, cloak linings, etc

FARM AND ORCHARD.

DRAINAGE AN IMPORTANT MATTER AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Scaly Legs and Vermin—Packing Fruit—Figures About Eggs—Manglers—Farm Notes.

If is well known that if a vessel is full of water no air can enter therein. Water is also a conductor of heat, and its presence in the soil largely conduces to the degree of heat or cold to which the land reaches under certain conditions. Plants require moisture, but will not thrive if the land is wet, because the excess of moisture prevents the warmth from reaching the roots. To render the land warm, dry and adapted to the production of crops, the water in the soil must be reduced below its usual level. As the water in the soil must be lowered to an extent to permit horses to tread on the land, and as open ditches are obstructions and entail expense in repairing and cleaning, the only correct method of draining land is by tiles placed under the ground and at a depth sufficient to carry off the water at all seasons. It is not necessary to explain the manner in which tiles are placed in the ground for purposes of drainage, as it is very simple and also familiar to nearly all farmers; but the majority of farmers do not view the matter from a standpoint of economy. The cost of the tiles, the placing of them in position and the labor in general overshadows the great advantages gained. The object here is to point out the fact that tile drainage brings under cultivation land that would otherwise be of no value.

Heat and air in the soil are essential to plant growth. The air exerts an influence in breaking down combinations in supplying oxygen, while heat hastens and promotes all chemical processes. As the water is heated, its weight and other natural influences due to gravity, to escape by the nearest outlet, it carries with it the drain tiles very rapidly, and it is impossible for the water to again remain near the surface after the land is once opened for cultivation. As the water in the cold soil deserts the air follows, and the earth becomes dry, and consequently more porous.

The escape of the water causes a vacuum, which is immediately filled with air, and warmth is carried wherever the air enters.

The soil, which was before saturated with stagnant water, is now rendered friable, and the moisture which reaches the plants is fresh from the clouds, carrying oxygen and heat, the roots going down into the sub-soil in search of moisture during dry seasons, which the drained and porous soil retains, although the excess is carried off.

The air also enters from below, through the drain pipes, and not only a dry soil is obtained by drainage, but the land can be cultivated early in the season, is easily washed after the spring begins, and in a single year may, with a suitable crop, pay the entire cost of drainage.—Philadelphia Record.

SCALY LEGS AND VERMIN.

A writer in the *American Poultry World* gives the following remedies and modes of treatment:

For the former I use nothing but coal oil. Take a wad about six inches in depth and diameter, fill it to within one inch with the oil, place it on a chair, bench or box, take your fowls, one at a time, from the perch, immerse both legs up to the hock joint in the oil, and let them remain there for a few minutes; then remove the fowl to its place, take the next and proceed in same manner, until all have had a foot bath. Two applications are generally sufficient. This is cheap, simple and effective, and can be applied when the common day's labor is finished.

For the latter, sulphur is recommended in all poultry works, and there is nothing better that I have found, if applied rightly.

Some take the pulverized sulphur and dust the fowl all over, others mix it with lard and anoint the whole hen, set her on valuable eggs, and then gowl and even assert that the eggs purchased of Mr. Sosso were of no account, and will not hatch, and that he (the seller) ought to be exposed as a swindler, etc. Against others sprinkle in the nest, and find that it adheres to the shell so as if they had sprinkled the same amount of road dust, there only costs a little more.

SALT FOR FOWLS.

"Poultry are never to be salted. Salt is very injurious to them. Salted meat, fish, or any other salt food, rapidly kills them."

Advice similar to the above, every now and then pops out in the papers. It is also

asserted that the eggs purchased of Mr. Sosso were of no account, and will not

hatch, and that he (the seller) ought to be exposed as a swindler, etc. Against others

sprinkle in the nest, and find that it

adheres to the shell so as if they had

sprinkled the same amount of road dust,

there only costs a little more.

DO NOT GREASE CHICKS.

While grease will kill life, it will also kill the chicks if used too freely. A few drops on the heads, necks and faces of chicks is sure death to live, but some other remedy must be used on the body. Because grease has proved beneficial when used in small quantities, some have been tempted to use more of it than is desirable, and with fatal results to both life and chicks. Kerosene, when applied on fowls or chicks, is a dangerous remedy, as it irritates and blisters the skin, and quickly kills if too freely used. Sweet oil, cottonseed oil, lard oil or linseed oil are harmless, but even they should be used with judgment.

FARM NOTES.

Keep the onions in a cool place, and spread them out. Never pile them up in heaps.

The sale of milk in bottles is increasing in popularity in some of the Eastern States.

Use a little mutton tallow or vaseline when there are signs of the cow's teats cracking.

Plans for numbering farm houses and others in the country are being tried in some States.

If there is anything that needs a thorough cleaning occasionally it is the water-trough.

While putting the tools and implements away do not forget to coat them with kerosene, as it is an excellent preventive of rust.

All recent agricultural exchanges refer to the practice of sulphuring fruit condiment. Not one has a word to say in its favor.

Germany sent to the United States last year beet-root sugar to the value of \$16,000,000. Two years ago the amount was less than \$1,500,000.

In France a practical knowledge of gardening is given in the primary schools. The average per capita consumption of 111 eggs. If this rate be preserved the home production for the present year will be 590 millions of dozen from 152,000,000 fowls.

The computation for this con-

sumption includes the unknown number which were organized into chickens, so that the average of nearly one egg every three days for every man, woman and child in the United States will be reduced by the quantity taken for incubation.

This is more than double the egg consumption of Great Britain, that being 51 eggs per capita, reckoned on the same basis.

The production of that country is set down at 85,000,000 and the imports are 110,000,000 dozen. Ireland has nearly half the number of fowls, with only one-sixth the population of Britain.

PACKING FRUIT.

We call the attention of fruit and vegetable growers to the following taken from the *Country Gentleman*. Cut it out and memorize it: The first and most important requirement is honesty; the second, careful grading. Under the first head do not put the handsome specimens at the top of the package and the poor ones below, facing in for the purpose of deceiving the purchaser. Good specimens should be used for facing, provided all below are equally good. Grading is important, making each package uniform in quality. The largest specimens go into No. 1 package; those

medium in size into No. 2; while No. 3 should not be sent to distant markets, but kept at home for feeding animals, or for evaporating. The second size should not be mixed with the largest, nor the larger with the smaller. Specimens composed wholly of medium-sized fruit will sell better than if a few large ones are mixed through it, for the few large ones will spoil the appearance of the smaller by contrast.

PLANTING POTATOES.

If the coming season could only be foreknown it would be much easier to make exact rules for the best ways of conducting farm operations. It is generally agreed that in times of drought, or on land subject to evaporation, the seed should be planted deep, drive in the furrows, and cover them with a thin layer of soil. We have our practice to regulate depth of planting largely by the condition of the ground at planting time. If the soil is cold and wet we do not cover so deeply as we do later in the season. Yet nine times out of ten, the only evil that ever befel the potatoes came from drought. Even the very early potatoes may often suffer from too shallow planting, while we never knew, except in one or two cases, on heavy, un-drained ground, potatoes to be injured by too deep planting. Of course, deep planting alone is not sufficient to insure a crop, but it is a powerful aid to good cultivation. If the potato be in the ground deeply, the harrow may be used freely to destroy weeds before the top appears above the surface. Besides, with deep planting there is not the need or apparent need of piling earth around the hills, or, as it is usually called "hilling up," to keep the potatoes from "burning." The tubers will not always set as deeply as the seed is planted, but they will not grow out of the ground and turn green in the sun, as they usually do when planted shallow and hilled up.

MANGERS.

Fixed and permanent manglers, as a general rule, save time and labor in feeding stock. All animals should have low manglers, otherwise the muscles of the neck become stiff or contracted by the non-use of natural exercise. This is most readily observable in race-horses and stallions which are confined in stalls. For such a tub or box should be used, and removed from the stall immediately after it is eaten.

The special advantage of a movable feeder is found in the case of animals which have a discharge from the nostrils, as the soiled feed vessels can be more readily and completely cleansed. Horses long confined in stalls, whose working lives are spent in severe confinement in cramped stalls with high hay-racks and feed-boxes, when, from lameness or injury, they are sent in the country to pasture for recovery or recuperation, suffer severe pain in grazing.

Charlotte Temple, another treatise of Theodore Webber, contains a page of history. Still another is *Our Oxford University*, a special newspaper paper is on the "Costs of Old Cairo," a story and yet a bit of revelation concerning a strange people. Some Costa Rica customs is a very interesting article. Cooch hunting in Carolina is a pleasant paper on a hunting subject little written about. Street scenes in Buenos Ayres is a paper of especial value and information.

Practical Farmer Magazine for October is a superb paper, specially designed with great freedom, and the pages are overflowing with choice miscellany, stories, poems, sketches of biography, travel, history, etc. A leading paper is on the career of Henry M. Stanley. Another treatise of Charlotte Temple, another of Theodore Webber, *Our Monarchy*, by Victoria Price, *What Has Happened Since Sin?* "The Management of Land," by George Cadell; "The Little Margrave," by Miss Lynch; "Leaves From a Note-Book."

"The Wide Awake" for November (Litho & Co., Boston), is a number of exceeding beauty. The leading paper is on the education of the blind, and is accompanied by a sheet of raised letters, by means of which the blind can read by touch.

The number is profusely illustrated, and the text matter is of a character to deeply interest and much instruct youth.

A single cost of spirits of turpentine or kerosene applied to the black knot in plum and cherry trees would destroy it; also, linseed oil applied with a brush in a similar manner would do the same.

Nothing excels dry dirt for this purpose, and if you wish to lay in a supply of it, the present time is when it should be done. The facility with which dry dirt can be procured, and its low cost should be an inducement to have a plentiful supply stored away for winter use, and the poultrey who does so will not regret it.

Nearly all stables are made with ventilators, or have some kind of an arrangement for ventilating. The matter of how to ventilate without allowing the warmth to escape, and to avoid colds from draughts of air, demands attention. Many animals contract diseases in winter by being exposed to cold winds, from certain directions. It is safe to claim that more victims have resulted from too much fresh air in winter than from too little.

A single cost of spirits of turpentine or kerosene applied to the black knot in plum and cherry trees would destroy it; also, linseed oil applied with a brush in a similar manner would do the same.

Nothing excels dry dirt for this purpose, and if you wish to lay in a supply of it, the present time is when it should be done. The facility with which dry dirt can be procured, and its low cost should be an inducement to have a plentiful supply stored away for winter use, and the poultrey who does so will not regret it.

LITTLEL'S "Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

"Littlel's Living Age" for October 1st is filled with papers from the best English and Scotch magazines. It is a superior number. There is no eclectic journal that gives so much of foreign literature or so well chooses it. Littlel & Co., Boston.

DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 25, 1890

ISSUED BY THE

SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Office, Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION,
Published six days in each week, with Double
Sheet on Saturdays, andTHE SUNDAY UNION,
Published every Sunday morning, making a
spendid SEVEN-DAY paper.For one year.....\$6 00
For six months.....3 00
For three months.....1 50Subscribers served by Carriers at Five
Cents a copy. In all interior cities and towns
the paper can be had of the principal Periodical
Dealers. Newsmen and Agents.THE SUNDAY UNION is served by Carriers at
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per month.

THE WEEKLY UNION

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News
and Literary Journal published on the Pacific
coast.

THE WEEKLY UNION per year.....\$1 50

THE SUNDAY UNION above per month.....1 00

All these publications are sent either by Mail
or Express to agents or single subscribers, with
charges prepaid. All Postmasters are agents.The Best Advertising Mediums on the Pacific
coast.Entered at the Postoffice at Sacramento as
second-class matter.The RECORD UNION, SUNDAY UNION and
WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the
Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive
the full Associated Press dispatches from all
parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,
they have no competitors either in influence or
home and general circulation throughout the
State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places:
L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants News Stands
and at the San Fran. Ferry.

Also, for sale on all Trains CHEAP.

Weather Forecasts.
Forecast will be M. Saturday: For Northern
California—Fair weather; nearly stationary tem-
perature, except cooler at San Francisco, Sacra-
mento and Red Bluff.THE REVOLTING REVELATIONS IN NEW
YORK.The capture of fifty or sixty young white
women in, and the escape of half a hundred
others from Chinese opium joints,
dens of infamy, and Chinese harems in
New York this week eclipses anything
ever suspected, known or revealed con-
cerning the Chinese quarters in California
cities.In the forty years of Chinese residence
in this State nothing at all approaching
the shameful condition of affairs in New
York City has existed. The Chinese in
New York scarcely number as many hundreds
as they do thousands in California. But the New York Chinese are not so dis-
tributed among the industries. In the
main they are massed in the Chinese
quarters, or at night there assemble. Very
largely they pursue vocations that openly
or under cloak contribute to the vices of
whites.The Chinese character is not nearly so
well known at the East as on this coast,
and hence there attaches to it there something
of the fabled romance of the Orient,
and until the East has passed through
such experiences as have been the fate of
the people of the Pacific Coast, the illusion
concerning the Chinese will not be dispelled.
It is not, therefore, after all so very surprising
that white women at the East, even of the street class, should be
drawn into the Chinese net. One may
stand in the Chinese quarter of San Fran-
cisco or Sacramento for a week and not
discover so much as one white woman upon
the streets. At night a very few degraded
creatures can be discovered stealthily enter-
ing the opium dens. But if one places
himself at the entrance of Mott street,
New York, from which point he can take
its entire brief length into view, he will
see in broad day, day in and out the week
through, scores of white women, many
very handsome, many richly though
gaudily costumed, boldly promenading the
reskew pavements and entering and com-
ing out of the Chinese dens and stores, to
which the whole street is surrendered.There is no secrecy or concealment
about the matter—the white mistresses of
the Chinese are not only plentiful but
bold in proclamation of their shame.
Added to these are the classes of women
who seek the opium dens to gratify a mor-
bid and fatal appetite, and the curious who
go to see, and almost invariably fall. If
in a ten years' residence in New York—for
that is about the period in which the
Chinese have been so notoriously vicious
there—such are the results of Mongolian
contact with the population, what will it
be at the expiration of the next decade?Just how far responsibility for the pres-
ent shameful condition of things in New
York should attach to the very good but
misguided people who have encouraged
the mingling of the two races, is a very
interesting question. When religious
society applauds, as it does at the East, the
marriage of Chinese converts—so called—with
American women, and gives the unnatural
union approval, how can we expect
women of loose morals to repel
Mongolian embraces? The class of un-
fortunate white girls the police of New
York found herding at night with Chi-
nese in Mott and Dover streets may, to a
degree that society does not fully realize,
have been influenced to their shame by the
example of the virtuous young women and
matrons who have sought to teach the
Chinamen the way to the foot of the cross.
If white women of good standing may
with social approval marry Chinese, and
others with church endorsement gather
them into classes to impart to them in-
struction in English, shall we not conclude
that other women, with loose ideas and
weak moral defenses have thereby been
led to view disreputable relations with the
Chinese as not repugnant?It is true that such has not been the
effect of home missionary work among
Chinamen in California, but it is because
of the great difference in conditions. Here
the Chinese character is better understood
and the line between the two races has
been more sharply defined. Here even the
most degraded of women, with now and
then an exception, consider themselves too
good to consort with Chinamen, and few
ever enter their quarters in any of Califor-
nia cities unattended, and most of them
even then only as gala occasions, when the
glitter of oriental decorations and the
strange rites of heathen ceremonial attract
the crowds of the curious.We must, therefore, conclude that with
all our causes for complaint against the
Chinese upon the Pacific Coast, we have
not, because of their presence, suffered
under any such degrading results as the
brief residence of Mongolians in New
York have made manifest.It is a serious question if New York
has not permitted the evil it now seeks to
crush, to grow too long and freely to be
successfully stamped out. It may be that
the infamy has been so industriously sown
and has taken such deep root that the
authorities will find it a grave and doubtful
task to uproot it.Of one thing we may rest assured, the
revolting now made will have a strong
tendency to reform public judgment at the
East concerning the desirability of the
Chinese in this country. It will be no
response to the feeling of revolt that so
certainly there will experience over the recent
revelations, to point out that there are
other quarters in the great metropolis just
as foul as those of the Chinese. One would
soon think of a same person entering the
dwelling places of the dead and tearing
down the stone records placed by loving
hands over buried affliction.But we had no idea that this all-pervading
influence in postal systems had so
far operated in conserving news dispatches
as to oustrip the telegraph. But we have
before us the black and white proofs that
the mail outruns the electric current that
feeds the news departments of some of our
contemporaries.A most striking instance, and one that is
illustrative of many, we find in the San
Francisco *Chronicle* of Saturday last. On
that day there appeared in that journal a
telegraph news item of a quarter of a col-
umn, dated New York, October 17th, and indorsed
"Special Dispatch to the *Chronicle*." So valuable did our contemporary
deem this news item, that it was given the
importance of a "tripple head" and sensational
display in large type.The story of the special, which it would
be uncharitable to even suspect of having
been transmitted by "grapevine," was that
of a German woman who navigated a
bark for forty days, aided only by one man,
and who brought the ship safely into port.
Her husband, the Captain, and all the crew but the one assistant referred to,
had sickened and died with the Mauritius
fever. She was left with a child of 5 years
to care for, and the entire responsibility of
handling the ship for nearly six weeks,
during which time terrific gales were en-
countered, and the ship was more than
once well nigh lost.A graphic tale, and well told it was.
Names of the ship and the heroine
were given and the details recited with all
possible dramatic effect. This romantic
dispatch was dated New York, as stated,
and the reader was left to infer that the
article was news that had just reached that
port—else why should it have been tele-
graphed across the continent as a "special?"Moreover, it is not shown by this
veracious "dispatch" into what "haven of
safety" the brave woman navigated the
ship. True, it is stated that the vessel
left Mauritius for Melbonne, and it is told
at the close that Mrs. Mainders, who is told
only 27 years of age, brought the ship into
a "haven of safety." The average reader
would naturally conclude that it was some-
what near to this continent, and not Mel-
bourne, from which the news was for-
warded to New York, where the wide-
awake reporters and specials gathered it
in and flashed it across the continent to stir
the sympathies of Californians.Unfortunately, however, for the integrity
of the "special" as a dispatch and a
sensation in the way of enterprise in se-
curing fresh news, the United States and
the English mails outstripped the wire
used in forwarding the item. The identi-
cal story, word for word, excepting only a
single short sentence—as shown later on—
was first published in the Melbourne, Aus-
tralia, papers, as into that port Mrs.
Margherita Mainders piloted the ship.
From Melbourne the story went to
London, where it was printed in the
Pall Mall Gazette. On the 9th of October the *Chicago Inter-*
Ocean clipped it from the London paper
and printed it. On the 14th of October
an exchange editor of the RECORD-UNION
scissored it from the *Inter-Ocean* and put it
aside for use as miscellany. On the 18th
of October it appeared in the San Fran-
cisco *Chronicle*, as stated, as a special tele-
graphic dispatch from New York.It must be confessed that the natural
impulse, restrained however by charitable
disposition, was to say that the "dispatch,"
like many other of the kind, never
came from New York, but was given to
print in San Francisco by the aid of such an
agency as that which severed it from the
columns of the *Inter-Ocean* in the RECORD-
UNION office. This uncharitable impulse
was not a little fortified by the singular fact
that this ungraceful and peculiar sentence,
showing what the "safe haven" was, was
omitted from the "special."It remains to be noted that the good people of
Melbourne have determined that the suffering of
a widow and a woman shall be lightened by
all the ways that are within the working of
humans.Of course, the omission was not the result
of design in order to make the "dispatch"
a better "special," but was due to the
good judgment of the shrewd editor
who clothed the summer-old story with
the freshness of news, for he realized what
a marvelously-constructed sentence it is,
that a widow must perform be a woman,
and that the "working of humans" is
something past finding out, even by use of
underground wire news dispatch methods.This instance of the mail outstripping
the telegraphic service is recited not, of
course, to cast even the shadow of a sus-
picion upon the ways that are dark by
which telegraphic news is sometimes, indeed
oftentimes, manufactured for mammoth
and sensational sheets. On the contrary,
the sole purpose of the recital is to prove
how greatly Mr. Wanamaker and the foreign
Postmasters-General have improved the
postal service.A San Francisco journal now produces
unquestionable proof that Mr. Pond owns
1,000 shares in, and is a Director in the
Safety Nitro Powder Company, having its
works near Sobrante Station, Contra Costa
county; that the company employs Chinese
almost exclusively, and that these em-
ployees are engaged by the order of the
Directory. The Secretary of the company
is a son of the Private Secretary of Mr.
Pond as Mayor of San Francisco. This
new revelation is in addition to that here-
tofore made, showing that Mr. Pond is one
of the chief promoters and owners of an
Alaskan cannery concern in which the
most of the operatives are Chinese.So then, if the Democracy will insist
that years and years ago Mr. Markham
did in a difficulty with workmen in a
mine by a partner approve their discharge,
how stands it with Mr. Pond, who long
has been and now is an employer of cheap
Chinese labor? While these resorts are
of the vulgar order of campaigning, let the
Democracy be held wholly responsible for
them. It inaugurated the method, andhas driven its opponents to a showing that
the Democratic candidate is vulnerable,
and that they who live in glass houses
should not engage in the sport of throwing
stones.

REMARKABLE DISPATCH OF NEWS.

The public is well aware that Postmaster
General Wanamaker has wonderfully in-
creased the efficiency of the Postal Service,
and that something of his business energy
has infected the routes of the Postal
Union also, until half around the globe
the vitalizing influence of a clear-headed
and pushing man of business is felt upon
the postal routes connecting with our own.But we had no idea that this all-pervading
influence in postal systems had so
far operated in conserving news dispatches
as to oustrip the telegraph. But we have
before us the black and white proofs that

the mail outruns the electric current that

feeds the news departments of some of our
contemporaries.

It is a serious question if New York

has not permitted the evil it now seeks to

crush, to grow too long and freely to be

successfully stamped out. It may be that

the infamy has been so industriously sown

and has taken such deep root that the

authorities will find it a grave and doubtful

task to uproot it.

It is a serious question if New York

has not permitted the evil it now seeks to

crush, to grow too long and freely to be

successfully stamped out. It may be that

the infamy has been so industriously sown

and has taken such deep root that the

authorities will find it a grave and doubtful

task to uproot it.

It is a serious question if New York

has not permitted the evil it now seeks to

crush, to grow too long and freely to be

successfully stamped out. It may be that

the infamy has been so industriously sown

and has taken such deep root that the

authorities will find it a grave and doubtful

task to uproot it.

It is a serious question if New York

has not permitted the evil it now seeks to

crush, to grow too long and freely to be

successfully stamped out. It may be that

the infamy has been so industriously sown

and has taken such deep root that the

authorities will find it a grave and doubtful

task to uproot it.

It is a serious question if New York

has not permitted the evil it now seeks to

crush, to grow too long and freely to be

successfully stamped out. It may be that

the infamy has been so industriously sown

and has taken such deep root that the

authorities will find it a grave and doubtful

task to uproot it.

It is a serious question if New York

has not permitted the evil it now seeks to

crush, to grow too long and freely to be

successfully stamped out. It may be that

the infamy has been so industriously sown

and has taken such deep root that the

authorities will find it a grave and doubtful

task to uproot it.

It is a serious question if New York

has not permitted the evil it now seeks to

crush, to grow too long and freely to be

successfully stamped out. It may be that

the infamy has been so industriously sown

and has taken such deep root that the

authorities will find it a grave and doubtful

task to uproot it.

It is a serious question if New York

has not permitted the evil it now seeks to

crush, to grow too long and freely to be

successfully stamped out. It may be that

the infamy has been so industriously sown

and has taken such deep root that the

authorities will find it a grave and doubtful

task to uproot it.

It is a serious question if New York

has not permitted the evil it now seeks to

crush, to grow too long and freely to be

successfully stamped out. It may be that

the infamy has been so industriously sown

DISGRACEFUL VANDALISM.

MRS. STANFORD'S BEAUTIFUL MEMORIAL WINDOW SMASHED.

Just as It Was Completed an Unknown Miscreant Hurts Two Stones Through It.

On Thursday the RECORD-UNION contained a description of the beautiful memorial window just placed in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in this city, and which was to be unveiled to-morrow with special services. The window, as stated at the time, is the gift of Mrs. Senator Stanford and was given in the name of her deceased son, Leland Stanford, Jr.

This beautiful work of art was yesterday shattered by the act of some miscreant who is not fit to live in a civilized community.

Yesterday afternoon, as John Mallon, the artist who made and placed the window in the church, was standing not far away from it, he heard a crash. Turning in that direction he saw a stone (the second one) emerge from a aperture above the door in a barn on the side of the alley opposite to the end of the church containing the window, and go plump through the beautiful work of art on which he had expended so much labor, and which had cost its donor a large sum of money.

Before the ambushed miscreant who threw the missiles could hurl another Mr. Mallon gave the alarm, and Rev. Mr. Von Herlich, rector of the church, and others ran to either end of the building whence the stones were thrown to head off the author of the mischief.

The Caledonian Association will give a Hall concert on Thursday evening, the 30th inst., at Turner Hall.

BRIEF NOTES.

The river gauge at the Yolo bridge marked 9 feet 10 inches yesterday.

The overland train, westbound, was an hour late yesterday morning. The delay was on the Union Pacific road, as usual.

The newspaper published by the New- chosen Director of Ladies' Musical Association, the name of Mrs. P. Herzog should have appeared, instead of that of Mrs. Vogelgesang.

Rev. A. C. Bane, pastor of the Seventh-street Methodist Church, will preach Sunday morning on "Playing the Devil," and in the evening on "Lessons from the Contest between the Sacramento Bee and the Printers."

Newly Incorporated. The following articles of incorporation were filed in the Secretary of State's office yesterday:

Francisco Sash Balance Company of San Francisco. Capital stock, \$300,000. Directors—Joseph P. Magney, A. C. Sloetzer, H. Marcus, David Wilson and H. Davis.

First Methodist Episcopal Church of Carpinteria, Santa Barbara county. Directors—J. B. Hawley, W. H. Peterson, O. V. Farris, Althia Sheppard and Charlotte Walker.

Waterford Land and Development Company, Capital stock, \$100,000. Principal place of business, Oakdale, Stanislaus county. Directors—R. H. Bentley, C. E. Welch, T. B. Dorsey, Jacob Haslacher, Charles Kahn, Mendel Eisner and Bernard Eininger.

Fernside Garden Tool Company of Ferndale, Humboldt county, Capital stock, \$20,000. Directors—H. W. McNeal, Arthur Ferner, Chas. Pettengill, Stanwood Bradgdon and Lawrence Peterson.

Bell's Auction Sales. At 10 o'clock to-day Bell & Co. will have a great sale of furniture, horses, buggies, etc., at 1109 113 street.

They will also hold a sale this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the soda factory on Eighth street, near J. when that property will be sold by order of Fred Gossom who is about to leave the city. The sale will include horses, wagons, a roulette, billiard, piano, etc., and the good-will and stock of the Billings Soda Works.

Berets of Reason. The husband and father of Mrs. Annie Hill, of Lassen county, arrived in the city last evening en route to the Napa Insane Asylum with her, she having been committed to that institution.

Deputy Sheriff Reynolds of Nevada county was also in the city last night, having in his charge John Ragsdale, a well-known farmer of that county, who lately became insane. He was also committed to the Napa Asylum.

Charged With Battery. Charles Yates, a familiar figure in the Police Court, appeared yesterday in the role of a batterer. Yates, of course, had his story, and Malone, the man who was worsted, had an entirely different one to tell.

The defendant represented that Malone stole a pair of shoes from him, while Malone claimed that Yates struck him in the face when told that he (Yates) was indebted to him. The case was continued until Monday.

For the Benefit of the Orphans. The calico party given last evening at Armory Hall, under the auspices of the lady Managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, was fairly attended. The hall was tastefully decorated, and dancing was the feature of the evening. The following committee was in charge: Floor Director, Frank Hinckley; Floor Committee, H. M. LaRue, Jr.; C. C. Chinn, H. A. White, Howard Kimbrough, Frank K. Dixey, Fred Smith.

Spades Were Trumps. John E. Malone was in the dock of the Police Court yesterday, charged with using force and violence on the person of one J. R. Rogers. According to the story told by Rogers, he was asleep in bed on Thursday night, when he heard a noise in the bedroom armed with a rusty spade. Approaching the bed, he let the agricultural implement drop on Rogers' countenance and disfigured it (not the spade) badly. The trial was postponed until Monday.

Democratic Speaking To-Night. Robert Fisher, Democratic candidate for the Assembly in the Eighteenth District, has arranged a meeting for himself, to be held at Fourth and K streets this evening. According to the reporter he said she had gone to San Francisco on a visit to her family, and would return in a few days.

It was evident that Mr. Nichols was greatly troubled, and that he tried to shield his wife. Persons who claim to know the facts say there is no doubt the woman has left him for good.

Quite Summertime. Yesterday Beat the Record for Warmth for Thirteen Years.

The Signal Service temperature yesterday at 5 A.M. and 5 P.M. was 55° and 50°, while the highest and lowest was 50° and 52°, with gentle and variable winds and cloudless sky.

The highest and lowest temperature one year ago yesterday was 72° and 55°, with no rainfall.

The highest and lowest temperature one year ago to-day was 64° and 59°, with 14 of an inch of rain.

An unusually warm weather for October, at least so late in the season. Yesterday was the warmest 24th day of October in a record of thirteen years.

Amusements. The Clunie Opera House was crowded last night. It was Hoyt's "A Trip to Chinatown" that drew the audience. It is altogether strange this singular attraction of Hoyt's farce.

They are frequently to be seen walking about the town, and close their eyes to the fact that Hoyt can do legitimate comedy work when he is so minded. "A Trip to Chinatown" is not the best, nor the poorest of Hoyt's farces—comedy. Its satire is very mild. He might well have strongly drawn the character of the Chinese, but has made him a clear-cut type of the class of people who are forever ill without cause, who imagine themselves to be afflicted by all manner of diseases, and make themselves

nuisances in consequence. But Welland Strong only entertains this class of people who does not represent them in that detail, which the wit of Hoyt could have done, into the most laughable of scenes.

However, Well-and-Strong personated by Mr. Connor, is the central character, and it is well played, and, as far as it goes, is a mere part. The foil to this part is Mr. Williams, Mr. Williams, who puts the character well along with that taken by Connor. She is the piquant, dashing, bewitching, fun-loving, youthful widow that Hoyt intended should be represented. She sings nicely, dances well, acts charmingly, and having a good stage presence for this kind of play, she puts life and snap in the piece. Miss Horner's voice, however, is not strong, though she is a soprano, full, equal to the work given her. Ollie Archibee, known here as Miss Bella Berry, has much improved in voice and stage ease. She sings prettily, but is not a strong soprano. Her tones are sweet and pleasing, and they are natural, and I found her voice and parts volume as yet, but which will probably develop. She is a clever actress and fits well into the part assigned her. The piece is given much vivacity by very clever imitations by Harry Gilfoil, and some examples of whistling by him that is surprising in their effects. "A Trip to Chinatown" is a good play, and I think it will develop.

The box sheet for the "Still Alarm" engagement at the Metropolitan next week, opens at the Clunie Opera House box office this morning.

On Friday the 14th of November, the Germania Robek Degree Lodge, I. O. O. F., will give a dance at Turner Hall.

The Caledonian Association will give a Hall concert on Thursday evening, the 30th inst., at Turner Hall.

CHANGED DAILY FOR WEINSTOCK, LUBIN & CO.

TULES AND SLICKENS.**DR. SHIELDS' THEORY AS TO THE FASTENING PROCESS.**

He Thinks the Public Too Indifferent About River Improvements and Land Reclamation.

Eads' RECORD-UNION: I had fondly hoped that the proposition to employ the debris out of the bed of the Sacramento river into the lowlands of its border would bring with delight; that the tules would echo to the river; that the bay would respond the joy to the mountains; that cities would wave their dammed locks from possible submergence and shout a happy deliverance.

But, to my surprise, the thing is still-born. Yet, I believe I should not have been surprised. Engineers have traversed the stream with level and plum, and have heaved the lead, with "mark twain" ("seven feet") "five and a-half"! and so on, according to the measured depth. Senators and Representatives have ascended the stream, reporting muddy, shallow depths, dredging in clear stream and twenty feet, and all with no ripple of excitement following. But we know that deep down in the heart of the mountain and plain, river and bay, and far below the surface there beats a pulse of intense interest in the stream.

I have never seen from any of these truly distinguished officers any other than a proposition of dredging, which, so far as I have seen, always ended in the proposition. Not one inch beyond this did the light shade that gave existence to it. It probably always meant to stir the debris up, but he had forgotten that he found his way into the police station on Tuesday evening, and asked the jailer to put a charge of vagrancy against him, and to tell the Judge to send him up for ninety days.

Buckley said he thought the defendant was not in his right mind when he made the request, and an order was made discharging him.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

A Self-Accused Man Concludes He Is Not a Vagrant.

L. Anderson, an elderly man, looked surprised yesterday when he stood up in the Police Court and was informed that there was a charge of vagrancy against him. He said he had been working at the Paine break for three weeks, and was a laboring man, but he had forgotten that he found his way into the police station on Tuesday evening, and asked the jailer to put a charge of vagrancy against him, and to tell the Judge to send him up for ninety days.

Buckley said he thought the defendant was not in his right mind when he made the request, and an order was made discharging him.

IT IS TRUE THAT WHEN SACRAMENTO FIRST AWOKE TO THE FACT THAT OUR RIVER FRONT WAS BEING SHALLOWED, A DISTINGUISHED CITIZEN SAID IT COULD BE REMEDIED BY DREDGING, BUT THAT IT HAD BEEN PROPOSED TO MAKE ANOTHER FOR USE HERE, WHICH WOULD COST FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, AT FIFTY CENTS PER CUBIC YARD TO DO IT. BUT EVEN SO, HE SAID, HE NEVER FOUND A PLACE TO DISPOSE OF THE REMOVED DEBRIS.

It is further true that an inventor during the civil war owned a river plow on the lower Mississippi river which was destroyed or lost, and that it had been proposed to make another for use here, which would cost five million dollars, at fifty cents per cubic yard to do it. But even so, he said, he never found a place to dispose of the removed debris.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

It is further true that an inventor during the civil war owned a river plow on the lower Mississippi river which was destroyed or lost, and that it had been proposed to make another for use here, which would cost five million dollars, at fifty cents per cubic yard to do it. But even so, he said, he never found a place to dispose of the removed debris.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

If any other way of disposing of this obstruction has been suggested I have not seen it in print. There has been propositions to cut canals, raise and strengthen the stream, straighten the stream, build a second outer levee to carry the overflowed waters and to enlarge the mouth of the streams, not removing it from its bed.

JOANNA'S BRACELET.

On a morning early in the spring of last year, two men stood leaning against the mantel-piece of a room in one of the Government offices. The taller of the two—he who was at home in the room—was a slim, well-dressed man, wearing his hair parted exactly in the middle, and a diamond pin in the sailor knot of his tie. He had his frock-coat open, and his thumbs in the armholes of his waist-coat. The attitude denoted complacency, and the man was complacent.

"Well, the funny part of it is," he was saying lightly, his shoulders pressed against the mantel-piece, "that I am dining at the Burton Smiths' this evening."

"Ah!" his companion answered, looking up at him with eyes of envy. "And so you will see her?"

"Of course. She is to come to them today. But they do not know about our engagement yet, and as she does not want to blit it out the moment she arrives—why, for this evening it will be a secret. Still I thought I would tell you."

He stepped away as he spoke, to straighten a red morocco-covered dispatch box standing on the table behind him. It bore besides the name gilt capitals, "T. O.," a crest plate with the name "Ernest Wibberley" on it.

The other waited until he resumed his place. Then he answered, holding out his hand, "Yes, I am glad you told me, old boy; and I congratulate you most heartily, believe me."

"Thank you, Jack." Wibberley replied, "I know you would. I rather feel myself that 'Fate cannot harm me. I have dined to-day."

"Happy dog!" said Jack; and presently disappeared.

The Burton Smiths whom we heard them mention are tolerably well known in London. Burton Smith himself is a barister, with many and relations—Irish landlords, Scotch members, Indian Judges, and the like. His wife is young, gracious and fond of society. Their drawing rooms on the topmost flat of Onslow Mansions—rooms with sloping ceilings and a dozen quaint nooks and corners—are seldom empty during the regulation hours.

This particular dinner party had been planned with some care. "Lady Linacre will come, no doubt," Mrs. Burton Smith said on one day at breakfast, "and I will bring a list she held in her hand. And Mr. Mayne Smith objected to May. 'He will talk about nothing but India,' he protested, "and the superiority of Calcutta over London. A little of these邦邦 ducks goes a long way, my dear."

"Well, James," Mrs. Burton replied placidly—the Hon. Vereker May is a son of Lord Haworth—"he will take me, and I do not mind. Only I must have Mr. Wibberley on the other side to make conversation and keep me alive. Let me see—that will be three. And Joanna Burton—she comes that afternoon—four. Do you know, James, when we were at Temple Rothley for Christmas I thought there were something between your cousin and Mr. Wibberley?"

"Then for goodness' sake, do not let them sit together!" Burton Smith cried, "or they will talk to one another and to no one else."

"Very well," Mrs. Smith assented. "They shall sit opposite to one another, and Mr. Wibberley will take in Mrs. Galantine. She will be sure to flirt with him, and we can watch Joanna's face. I shall soon see if there is anything between them."

Mr. Wibberley was a young man of some importance, if only in his capacity of private secretary to a Minister. He had a thousand acquaintances, and certainly two friends—perhaps three. He might be something some day—was bound to be. He dressed well, looked well, and talked well. He was a little presumptuous, perhaps even a trifler conceited; but women like these things in young men, and he had infinite tact. At any rate, he had never yet found him in a place to strain for him.

This evening he dressed for dinner—as he brushed his hair vigorously, or paused to smile with some reflection—his own, but not in the glass—he was at his happiest good. Everything seemed to be going well with him. He had no presentiment of evil. He was going to a house where he was appreciated. Mrs. Burton Smith was a great ally of his. And then there would be as we know, some one else. Happy man!

"Lady Linacre," said his hostess, as she introduced him to a stout personage with white hair, a double chin and diamonds. Wibberley bowed, making up his mind that the dowager was one of those ladies with strong prejudices, who drew their skirts together if you prove a Home Ruler, and leave the room if you mention Dilke. "Mr. May, you have met before," Mrs. Smith continued; "and you know Miss Burton, I think?"

He murmured assent, while she—Joanna—shook his hand with frankness and quietly, with the ghost of a smile, perhaps. He played it off well, too, for a moment, and halted in his sentence as it flashed across his mind that this was their first meeting since she had said "Yes." He recovered from his momentary embarrassment, however, before even Mrs. Burton Smith could note it, and promptly offered Mrs. Galantine his arm.

She was an old friend of his—as friends go in society. He had taken her in to dinner, that is, half a dozen times. "Who is that girl?" she asked, when they were seated; and she raised her glasses and stared through them at her vis-a-vis. "I declare, she would be pretty if her nose were not so short."

He seized the excuse to put up his glass, too, and take a look. "It is rather short," he admitted, gazing with a whimsical sense of property at the deficient organ. "But some people like short noses, you know, Mrs. Galantine."

"Ah! And theaters in August?" she replied incredulously. "And drawing-room games! And condonments! But, seriously, she would be pretty were it not for that."

"Would she?" he questioned gravely. "Well, I think she would, do you know?"

And certainly Joanna was pretty, though her forehead was too large, and her nose small, and her lips too full. For her eyes were bright and her complexion perfect, and her face told of wit, good temper and freshness. She had beautiful arms, too, for a chit of 19. Mrs. Galantine said nothing about the arms—not out of modesty, but because her own did not form one of her strong points. Wibberley, however, was thinking of them, and whether a certain bracelet he had by him would fit them. He saw Joanna wore a bracelet—a sketchy gold thing. He wondered whether he should begin for a pattern, or whether it might be more pleasant to measure the wrist for it, a joke, old fellow, have you?"

"I? Certainly not."

To this day Ernest Wibberley wonders when he first made the disagreeable discovery of what he had done—that he had taken the wrong bracelet! It was not until the aggrieved owner had twice proclaimed her loss that he felt himself redder, and awoke to the consciousness that the bracelet was on his own arm. Even then, if he had not been too much of a fool, he might have expected himself.

Wibberley tried to force a smile. But he could not. The perspiration sprang out in great beads on his face. He shrank back all over. He felt himself—and this time was the ring of honest defiance, of indignant innocence, in his tones. For it felt certain of one thing it was that no one had been looking at him when the unlucky deed was done.

"I did," replied the civilian dispassionately. "My back was toward you, but my eyes were on this mirror"—he touched an oval glass in a Venetian frame which stood on the mantelpiece, and I saw clearly, quite clearly, bound to say that, judging from the expression on your face, I was assured at the time it was a trick you were playing—just only?"

She was quite clear about it, and looked mildly at Wibberley for confirmation. The table had stood between them. She thought he must have seen it lying there—Mrs. Burton Smith being the only other person close to the table.

Burton Smith sat that look. "I say, Wibberley," he said, appealing to him half in fun, half in earnest, "you have not hidden it for a joke, old fellow, have you?"

"I? Certainly not."

To this day Ernest Wibberley wonders when he first made the disagreeable discovery of what he had done—that he had taken the wrong bracelet! It was not until the aggrieved owner had twice proclaimed her loss that he felt himself redder, and awoke to the consciousness that the bracelet was on his own arm. Even then, if he had not been too much of a fool, he might have expected himself.

Wibberley tried to master, but could not, the impulse—the traitor impulse—which urged him to glance down at his wrist.

"To the best of my belief," added the civilian quietly, "the bracelet is on your arm now."

"It is your cousin's—Miss Burton's. We are engaged," replied Wibberley sternly—entirely had the two changed places.

"What I say?" he answered simply. "You see my point?" It is a picture, Mrs. Galantine. You have here the usually best,

and the feminine peas, so young, so tender! And the potato? The potato is the confidante. It is insipid. Do you not agree with me?"

"Bravo, Mr. Wibberley! But am I to apply your parable?" she asked sharply, glancing across the table with her fork uplifted and a pea upon it. "Am I to be the potato?"

"The choice is with you," he replied gallantly. "Shall it be the potato or the peas?"

Mrs. Burton Smith, seeing him so absorbed in his companion, grew puzzled. Look as often as she might at Joanna, she saw no sign of jealousy or self-consciousness in the girl's face. Joanna seemed to be getting on perfectly with her partner; to be enjoying herself to the full, and to be as much interested as any one at table. Mrs. Burton Smith sighed, if the truth be known. She had the instinct of matchmaking. And she saw clearly now that there was nothing between the two; that if there had been any philandering at Temple Rothley neither of your people had put a hand or a heart beyond recovery.

But this success of Wibberley's with Mrs. Galantine had its consequences. After the ladies had withdrawn he grew just a trifle presumptuous. By ill luck, the Hon. Vereker May had reached that period of the evening when India—seen through the glasses of his memory—was accustomed to put on its roses; and the two facing one another fell to debating on a subject of which the returned civilian had seen much and thought little, and the private secretary had read more and thought not at all. They were, therefore, about on a par as to information, and what the younger man lacked of obstinacy he made up by readiness. It was in vain the nabob blustered, asserted, contradicted—finally grew sulky, silent, stertorous. Wibberley pushed his little triumph, and soon, as we shall see, paid dearly for it.

It happened that he was the last to enter the drawing-room. The evening was washfully. The ladies had grown clamorous about the fire, protected from assault, so to speak, by a row of greyish plates, bearing shaded lamps. The incomes, one or two, passed through these outskirts—all but Wibberley. He cast a glance of comic despair at Joanna, who was by the fireplace in the heart of the citadel, and then, resigning himself to separation, took a low chair by one of the tables, and began indolently to turn over the books which lay on the latter. There were but half a dozen. He scanned them all, and then his eyes fell on a bracelet lying by them on the olive green plush; a sketchy gold bracelet, with one big boos—Joanna's.

He looked up at the party—himself sitting a little aside, as we have said—with a stealthy glance. They were none of them facing his way. They were discussing a photograph on the overmantel, a photograph of children by Mendelssohn. He stretched his hand softly out and covered the bracelet. He would take it for a pattern, and Joanna should ransom it. He tried, as his fingers closed on it, to catch her eye. Her eyes had looked to see her face change and her color rise. It would have seemed to him as if he were about to find it in her? The question is, "Where is it?" It must be here. It was on this table fifteen minutes ago. It can not have been spirited away.

"If anyone," her husband began seriously, "is doing this for a joke, I do hope—"

"For a joke?" the hostess cried, sharply.

"I understand," he replied, rubbing his head, "but that is a good sum."

"It is over a thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I understand," he replied, rubbing his head, "but that is a good sum."

"It is over a thousand pounds," the Indian civilian put in, stonily, "at the present rate of exchange."

"But good gracious, James!" Mrs. Burton Smith said impatiently, "why are you valuing Lady Linacre's jewelry—instead of finding it for her?" The question is, "Where is it?" It must be here. It was on this table fifteen minutes ago. It can not have been spirited away.

"If anyone," her husband began seriously, "is doing this for a joke, I do hope—"

"For a joke?" the hostess cried, sharply.

"I say, my dear," he persisted, "if anyone is doing this for a joke, I hope he will not trouble yourself, Lady Linacre?"

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

"Fourteen thousand pounds!" Burton Smith said softly, his hair rising in alarm.

"No," said the old lady, who had intended this mystification. "Not pounds; rupees."

"I cost," Lady Linacre quavered—irreverently, as by no means impertinently.

"It cost four thousand thousand there set?"

A hush as of awe fell upon the room.

NEARLY SHUT OUT.

THE STOCKTONS WAKE UP AND DRIB THE SACRAMENTOS.

The Gas City Men Bunched Their Hits—The Oaklands Fall Victims to the San Franciscos.

STOCKTON, October 24th.—For eight innings to-day the Sacramentoans were not in the game with Stockton, but in the last inning two hits and Hoffman's error allowed the Senators one run and saved them a shut-out.

Harper again pitched for Sacramento, and was not hit hard, but the Stocktons made hits just when they were wanted.

Armstrong lined out a triple with three men on bases, and Fudger made a sacrifice, which let in two runs.

Kilroy pitched fine ball.

Following is the score:

STOCKTON.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Seina, 2d b.	3	0	1	1	0
Holiday, c. l.	3	1	0	1	0
Hoffman, s. s.	3	1	0	9	1
Stockwell, r. f.	3	2	0	0	0
Armstrong, p.	3	1	0	1	2
Fogarty, 2d b.	3	1	0	0	5
Wilson, 3d b.	4	1	2	0	1
Fudger, l. f.	4	0	2	0	0
Kilroy, r. p.	4	0	0	0	3
Totals... Rells byinnings—	35	7	2	27	13
SACRAMENTO.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Goddard, c. l.	3	0	1	1	0
Hoffman, l. f.	3	0	0	0	0
Bowman, c. r.	4	0	1	0	1
Stapleton, 1st b.	4	0	0	8	1
Mit, 2d b.	3	0	0	0	1
Paly, s. s.	3	0	0	4	2
Godar, 3d b.	3	0	0	2	1
Reitz, 2d b.	3	0	0	2	1
Harper, p. mounds.	3	0	0	0	4
Totals... Rells byinnings—	31	7	1	4	27
STOCKTON.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Seina, 2d b.	3	2	3	4	2
Holiday, c. l.	3	1	0	1	0
Hoffman, s. s.	3	1	0	9	1
Stockwell, r. f.	3	2	0	0	0
Armstrong, p.	3	1	0	1	2
Fogarty, 2d b.	3	1	0	0	5
Wilson, 3d b.	4	1	2	0	1
Fudger, l. f.	4	0	2	0	0
Kilroy, r. p.	4	0	0	0	3
Totals... Rells byinnings—	31	7	2	27	13
SACRAMENTO.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Cantillon, b.	3	2	1	5	2
Sweeney, c. l.	3	1	0	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	4	1	0	1	0
Lohman, 2d b.	4	2	0	1	2
C. O'Neill, l. f.	4	0	1	6	2
McDonald, s. s.	3	1	0	2	1
N. O'Neill, 3d b.	3	0	1	2	3
Shaw, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Totals... Rells byinnings—	34	9	8	4	11
SAN FRANCISCO.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Everett, s. s.	5	1	2	1	4
Hauley, c. l.	5	1	2	0	0
Shea, 2d b.	4	2	1	0	3
Eden, 3d b.	5	0	0	3	0
Stevens, c. r.	5	0	0	3	0
Isaacson, 1st b.	5	2	1	1	8
Levy, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0
Spiegel, 2d b.	5	0	0	2	3
Coughlin, r. p.	3	2	1	1	0
Lookbaugh, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Totals... Rells byinnings—	35	11	10	4	27
OAKLAND.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Seiner, 2d b.	3	2	1	5	2
Sweeney, c. l.	3	1	0	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	4	1	0	1	0
Lohman, 2d b.	4	2	0	1	2
C. O'Neill, l. f.	4	0	1	6	2
McDonald, s. s.	3	1	0	2	1
N. O'Neill, 3d b.	3	0	1	2	3
Shaw, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Totals... Rells byinnings—	34	9	8	4	11
SAN FRANCISCO.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Everett, s. s.	5	1	2	1	4
Hauley, c. l.	5	1	2	0	0
Shea, 2d b.	4	2	1	0	3
Eden, 3d b.	5	0	0	3	0
Stevens, c. r.	5	0	0	3	0
Isaacson, 1st b.	5	2	1	1	8
Levy, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0
Spiegel, 2d b.	5	0	0	2	3
Coughlin, r. p.	3	2	1	1	0
Lookbaugh, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Totals... Rells byinnings—	35	11	10	4	27
OAKLAND.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Seiner, 2d b.	3	2	1	5	2
Sweeney, c. l.	3	1	0	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	4	1	0	1	0
Lohman, 2d b.	4	2	0	1	2
C. O'Neill, l. f.	4	0	1	6	2
McDonald, s. s.	3	1	0	2	1
N. O'Neill, 3d b.	3	0	1	2	3
Shaw, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Totals... Rells byinnings—	34	9	8	4	11
SAN FRANCISCO.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Everett, s. s.	5	1	2	1	4
Hauley, c. l.	5	1	2	0	0
Shea, 2d b.	4	2	1	0	3
Eden, 3d b.	5	0	0	3	0
Stevens, c. r.	5	0	0	3	0
Isaacson, 1st b.	5	2	1	1	8
Levy, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0
Spiegel, 2d b.	5	0	0	2	3
Coughlin, r. p.	3	2	1	1	0
Lookbaugh, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Totals... Rells byinnings—	35	11	10	4	27
OAKLAND.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Seiner, 2d b.	3	2	1	5	2
Sweeney, c. l.	3	1	0	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	4	1	0	1	0
Lohman, 2d b.	4	2	0	1	2
C. O'Neill, l. f.	4	0	1	6	2
McDonald, s. s.	3	1	0	2	1
N. O'Neill, 3d b.	3	0	1	2	3
Shaw, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Totals... Rells byinnings—	34	9	8	4	11
SAN FRANCISCO.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Everett, s. s.	5	1	2	1	4
Hauley, c. l.	5	1	2	0	0
Shea, 2d b.	4	2	1	0	3
Eden, 3d b.	5	0	0	3	0
Stevens, c. r.	5	0	0	3	0
Isaacson, 1st b.	5	2	1	1	8
Levy, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0
Spiegel, 2d b.	5	0	0	2	3
Coughlin, r. p.	3	2	1	1	0
Lookbaugh, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Totals... Rells byinnings—	35	11	10	4	27
OAKLAND.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Seiner, 2d b.	3	2	1	5	2
Sweeney, c. l.	3	1	0	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	4	1	0	1	0
Lohman, 2d b.	4	2	0	1	2
C. O'Neill, l. f.	4	0	1	6	2
McDonald, s. s.	3	1	0	2	1
N. O'Neill, 3d b.	3	0	1	2	3
Shaw, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Totals... Rells byinnings—	34	9	8	4	11
SAN FRANCISCO.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Everett, s. s.	5	1	2	1	4
Hauley, c. l.	5	1	2	0	0
Shea, 2d b.	4	2	1	0	3
Eden, 3d b.	5	0	0	3	0
Stevens, c. r.	5	0	0	3	0
Isaacson, 1st b.	5	2	1	1	8
Levy, l. f.	5	0	0	1	0
Spiegel, 2d b.	5	0	0	2	3
Coughlin, r. p.	3	2	1	1	0
Lookbaugh, p.	1	0	0	1	2
Totals... Rells byinnings—	35	11	10	4	27
OAKLAND.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Seiner, 2d b.	3	2	1	5	2
Sweeney, c. l.	3	1	0	0	0
Dungan, r. f.	4	1	0	1	0
Lohman, 2d b.	4	2	0	1	2
C. O'Neill, l. f.	4	0	1	6	2
McDonald, s. s.	3	1	0	2	1
N. O'Neill, 3d b.	3	0	1	2	3
Shaw, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Totals... Rells byinnings—	34	9	8	4	11
SAN FRANCISCO.	T.B.	B.H.	B.S.	P.O.	A.
Everett, s. s.	5	1	2	1	4